

**Written Testimony Submitted to the Maryland General Assembly Finance Committee
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(American Association of University Professors-American Federation of Teachers)**

**SB 750
State Personnel – Collective Bargaining – Faculty
March 20, 2025**

FAVORABLE

Good afternoon, Chair Beidle, Vice Chair Hayes, and members of the Senate Finance Committee. I am Karin Roseblatt, and I am a Professor of History at the University of Maryland, College Park, where I have worked since 2008. I serve also as President of United Academics of Maryland-University of Maryland, College Park. I am also on the National Council of the American Association of University Professors. I urge this committee to issue a favorable report to SB 823.

As you know, the bill before you does not prescribe unionization and collective bargaining. It only allows for that possibility. Passage of this bill should be uncontroversial. The Maryland legislature should not fear what may happen if they allow faculty and graduate assistants to choose freely how they want to speak and organize themselves. Nor should the University System of Maryland. After all, unlike legislatures elsewhere, the Maryland legislature is not anti-union. Unlike legislators in Florida or Indiana, Maryland legislators have not been trying to undermine institutions of higher education, curtail the free speech rights of instructors, or dictate what and how we teach. It is logical that you allow to speak through democratically-elected representatives in negotiations that allow us a degree of power and autonomy. We have demonstrated, I hope, that we know how to use it and that the claims of University administrators about the harms of this bill are wildly overblown.

Universities are under threat in many states, where State governments seek to limit the free inquiry that has made our universities the envy of the world. But institutions of higher education are also threatened by the longstanding defunding of higher education, the Uber-ification of our workforce, and by top-down management styles that erode shared governance and the collective wisdom and expertise of the academic community. Maryland faculty and graduate assistants, like their colleagues around the country, feel very deeply the fragility of our higher education institutions and our livelihoods. My colleagues and I feel acutely that we must have every tool available to us to be able to speak loudly, with a collective voice. Collective bargaining is an effective form of faculty voice, one which the AAUP has long viewed as compatible with—and indeed able to complement and prop up—institutions of shared governance.

In my role as faculty member, I regularly teach and advise graduate and undergraduate students interested in the History of Latin America and the Caribbean. I also ran a Center for Historical Studies in my Department, and I headed our Latin American Studies Center for five years. I am Principal Investigator for a five-year National Science Foundation Grant to promote and develop the History of Science, Technology, Environment, and Medicine in Latin America and the Caribbean. I do a lot of service to my profession as well, conducting tenure, promotion and department reviews for other institutions; peer reviewing books and articles; serving on prize, nomination, and program committees for professional organizations and my university; mentoring graduate students from other institutions and early career scholars. I have been a mentor to two Presidential Postdoctoral Scholars. This program aims to recruit and

retain outstanding faculty from underrepresented groups.

I find this work very satisfying, but since the ranks of tenured professors has dwindled, the workload for those of us remaining has become untenable. Tenured faculty do a lot of unremunerated work, but at least at my institution we are paid decently—if not well—by our employers. A crisis within academia is reaching a breaking point as the majority of our non-tenure-track faculty members (75% of all higher education instructors in Maryland’s institutions of higher education) do not have the ability to take on this work. Their teaching is simply too taxing for them to do unpaid service work. The Universities that have produced so much cutting-edge research and given so much luster to the United States and to the State of Maryland are imperiled.

As President of United Academics of Maryland on our campus, I have learned a great deal about the issues our faculty face. Let me underscore the two issues that come up most frequently: the failures of shared governance and poor working conditions for non-tenure-line faculty. Collective bargaining can provide a democratic means of addressing concerns in these areas. University administrators will claim that these issues can and have been addressed through mechanisms of shared governance, but those mechanisms (and other mechanisms of redress) have been in place for decades without making substantive change. Pressing problems have not been addressed. It’s time to make a change and try something different, something that research suggests can make academic institutions better off.

Faculty Governance is not working. I have long observed that on my campus, committees in which faculty are meant to play key roles according to the Universities own guidelines are chock full of administrators. This was clearly the case with my university’s Strategic Planning Committee. Its members had an average salary of over \$300,000. Last year, a hiring committee for a Dean of the Graduate School had two students and two faculty members among its sixteen members. And a Budget Subcommittee of the University Senate, which was meant to increase transparency and accountability, has not been able to function because the administration has not given it the information it needs. Almost all University committees are like this, even ones dealing with curriculum. Tenure is another area in which the faculty is supposed to weigh in. USM procedures stipulate that changes to tenure guidelines must be approved by faculty committees of the University Senate. Yet guidelines have been changed by fiat. This contravenes the letter and spirit of shared governance. So does the draft manual for promotion of non-tenure track faculty that was recently released by our administration. Administrators claim that it is not a policy but rather just a stipulation of procedure and by so doing they avoid consulting elected faculty leaders and instead rely on a committee they have selected. The average salary of the fifteen members of that committee was \$176,000 (median \$169,500).

More troubling still is the proliferation of programs staffed by non-tenure track faculty. In these programs, administrators make all the curricular decisions—again in contravention of the principles of shared governance. Moreover, faculty who are worried about whether their contract will be renewed are loath to raise their voices. The non-tenure-track faculty who are closest to our students—and who teach 70% of the credit hours on our campus—are effectively muzzled. This situation pleases administrators who think they know best and often follow the latest fad (often based on shoddy research). But it is not good for our students. Those who teach our students, who are closest to our students, need a firmer voice in curricular policies and policies regarding research.

Collective bargaining can strengthen faculty governance. For instance, a 2021 AAUP Survey on Governance found that part-time faculty on campuses with collective bargaining were much more likely to have a voice in shared governance (42.3% v. 31.5%) and to have representation on governing boards

(26.7% v. 19.9%).¹ Faculty at universities with collective bargaining also had greater say over selection of chairs and deans, salary policies, teaching loads, course delivery, and intellectual property policies.²

The AAUP's statement on this issue notes that

Formal negotiation can improve communication between the faculty and the administration or governing board... Collective bargaining can secure consensus on institutional policies and procedures that delineate faculty and administrative participation in shared governance. Finally, collective bargaining can ensure equitable implementation of established procedures.

Collective bargaining should ensure institutional policies and procedures that provide access for all faculty to participation in shared governance. Employed in this way, collective bargaining complements and supports structures of shared governance... From a faculty perspective, collective bargaining can strengthen shared governance by specifying and ensuring the faculty role in institutional decision making. Specification may occur through bargaining of governance clauses that define faculty responsibilities in greater detail; assurance of the faculty's negotiated rights may be provided through a grievance procedure supporting the provisions of the negotiated contract. From an administration perspective, contractual clarification and arbitral review of shared governance can reduce the conflicts occasioned by ill-defined or contested allocation of responsibility and thereby enhance consensus and cooperation in academic governance.³

Working conditions for non-tenure-track faculty are abysmal. To say that non-tenure-track faculty on our campus are upset would be a gross understatement. They are fearful and resentful. They work very hard for our students but feel unappreciated. They cannot teach or give opinions freely because they fear that their contracts will not be renewed. Many declined to write testimony for this hearing because they feel vulnerable to reprisal. Some have submitted anonymous testimony. The most common complaint we hear at College Park is not about low salaries, but about job insecurity. It is one thing to face unemployment if you are in a field where there is job mobility and/or decent wages. But academic jobs are scarce, people have family responsibilities that limit mobility, and low pay means that there is no buffer to cushion unemployment.

I know of one colleague, who has worked at the institution for over twenty years and had her salary cut in half simply because the Chair of her Department felt she was too abrasive. A group of instructors in an Honors College received their contract days before the start of classes to find that their teaching load had been increased. Some faculty have their salaries cut arbitrarily after classes have begun; some are not paid on time. To give just one example—collected by a faculty member because the faculty senate and our administration has not taken the time fully to understand working conditions: “In 2021, my compensation was reduced by half, despite being tasked with coordinating a lab course with nearly a thousand students and 30 teaching assistants. As a result, my take-home pay after taxes amounted to just \$402 every two weeks.”

These types of stories are common because policies do not provide security or stability, and there (by design) is no enforcement of existing policies that are in reality only “best practices” suggestions left to the discretion of department heads. Some of these department heads are fair minded. Others are not. Some

¹ Hans-Joerg Tiede, “The 2021 AAUP Shared Governance Survey: Findings on Demographics of Senate Chairs and Governance Structures,” <https://www.aaup.org/Report/Statement-Academic-Government-institutions-engaged-collective-bargaining>.

² AAUP, “The 2021 AAUP Shared Governance Survey: Findings on Faculty Roles by Decision-Making Areas,” p. 91, <https://www.aaup.org/sites/default/files/2021-AAUP-Shared-Governance-Survey-Findings-on-Faculty-Roles.pdf>

³ AAUP, “Statement on Academic Government for Institutions Engaged in Collective Bargaining,” <https://www.aaup.org/report/statement-academic-government-institutions-engaged-collective-bargaining>.

are frankly bigoted. The result is a majority of faculty cowed and beaten down. Despite the admirable job these faculty do teaching our students, students cannot learn to be innovative, entrepreneurial, and creative when their instructors are just trying to keep their heads down.

The Bottom Line. You may be asking how much unionization might cost the State and its Universities. Keep in mind that only about 28.7% of the UMD budget goes toward instruction and that every year the University takes in about \$130 million more than it spends. Current administration has chosen to increase the number of administrators 42% from 2015 to 2019 and an additional 8.4% from 2020 to 2022. The largest increases in spending are in the institutional expenses category, which includes the salaries of upper administration. The second largest increases are in the category that includes Deans and Associate Deans. Budgets are about choices. University administrators have made their choices. Now let faculty make theirs.